DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Gov. Vance's Speech.

We commence the publication of Gov. Vance's speech in to-day's paper. We shall conclude it as soon as possible.

Although in some of its accessories of style, it bears the marks of unpremeditation, that is evidently only Gov. Vance's manner So far as its leading points are concerned, it is, beyond question, a deliberate utterance, the result of a consideration which many regard as too protracted. Many, and we acknowledge that we are among that number, regret that it was deferred so long, believing that if sooner given to the world it might have prevented many misconceptions, and done away with much evil which appears to us to have arisen out of its delay. We say this out of no wish to undervalue the effort when made, nor without the hope that though, in our view at least, it is late, it is yet early enough to be productive of a large amount of good. It is one of the misfortunes attendant upon the course of public men who are essentially politicians, and who regulate their movements and assume their positions with too much regard to political effect or personal popularity, that even their most patriotic actions lose something of their high moral tone and influence by the suspicion, however unfounded, the tarnish, however slight, which attaches to or accompanies them. It requires an effort to enable the more thinging and considerate portion of the people to divest themselves of the fear that there is something behind, or that the movement has been made under the spur of some impelling force or circumstance not quite apparent on the surface.

This peculiar political bias of Gov. Vance's mind—this tone which gives a coloring to his thoughts and actions—is apparent in the first part of his speech and makes itself visible in his references to the "secessionists," etc.; but this, as well as other things of the same kind, we can easily overlook, while we cannot fail to regret the absence of any hearty assertion of the justice of our cause, or of our inherent right and resulting duty to assert and maintain our independence against aggressions aimed at our liberties and institutions. Governor Vance's arguments show conclusively the present *necessity* under which we are placed of maintaining our position, but fail to take the high ground of inherent and initial *right*. This we deeply regret. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and it adds greatly to the power of this armor to feel that it is without flaw or suspicion, doubt or hesitation.

These are the main things which we regret in Governor Vance's address. But these things do not blind us to the ability with which he disposes of conventionism and sundry other *isms*, which, rolled up together, form that peculiar conglomerate known as Holdenism. He lays these things bare indeed with a masterhand. For this and for a large measure of true eloquence and fervid patriotism, we hail Gov. Vance's address and republish it with pleasure. Would that the Governor had long since openly and freely taken his position instead of, with an overstrained policy, keeping a hollow truce with those who were secretly mining under his feet, while to the outside world they traded on his popularity. Would that he had not deferred his action until Mr. W. W. Holden had thrown off the mask, and the breach which that individual had been preparing, had openly culminated in his announcing himself an opposition candidate for the office of Governor. We do not doubt Governor Vance's patriotism;—we do not question his sincerity in assuming the position he has assumed in his address. We have no doubt but that they have been his views all along, but believe that a regard for policy—a careful reference to the political interests and popularity of Z. B. Vance have paralized the action and sealed the lips of *Governor* Vance longer than they ought to have been permitted to do so.

We have no idea of committing ourselves as partizans of Mr. Holden or of Governor Vance in the coming canvass. In the view of one as of the other, we, and all with whom we have acted, are political "enemies." This we *know*. With one as with the other we are "destructives" and outsiders. Self-respect demands that we should maintain a perfectly independent position But this does not prevent us from saying that we infinitely prefer the present position of Gov. Vance to that of Mr Holden, and that as between a candidate occupying the position of Governor Vance, and one occupying the position of Mr. Holden we could not have a moment's hesitation in prefering and voting for the former.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD (DANVILLE CONNECTION.)—The Greensboro' Patriot of the 3d instant says that the distance of unfinished grading on this road is six miles, with about eighteen miles of unlaid rails. This road runs from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C. connecting the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad.

For The Confederate.

GENERAL HOSPITAL. No. 7,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5, 1864.

I have the honor to return thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of myself and the sick and convalescent soldiers at General Hospital, No. 7, Raleigh, for valuable contributions of garden seeds:

Miss Pattie Ruffin, Graham, Alamance co.
Mrs. James N. Smith, Scotland Neck.
Mrs. H. W. Husted, Raleigh.
Mrs. D. M. Barringer, Raleigh.
Mrs. Jinsey Coates, Johnston county.
Mrs. Thos. Jenkins, Raleigh.
Mrs. Edward Cantwell, Raleigh.
Mrs. Justice, Huntsville.
Mrs. Tempy Goswick, Franklin co.
Dr. Babcock, Raleigh.
Mr. J. W. Creech, Johnston co.
Mr. Allen Rogers, Wake county.
Mr. J. W. H. Paschall, Warren co.
Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.
Miss S. E. Capehart, Bertie co.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in charge.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.
VANCE, March 4, 1864

Notice is hereby given, that all Debts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR. SEC'Y.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 36.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t2dap.

For Sale.—N. C. State Bonds, old and new—6 and 8 per cents.
35 3t* W. H JONES, Ag't.

For Sale or Exchange.—I Have a One-horse Wagon, a two-horse do., (entirely new) and four horse do.; one Jersey do., which have been run for a short while, in perfect order, and one Buggy and Harness newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate money, or exchange for old Wagons or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL.
35-d6t* Rolesville, N. C.

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment. Feb. 27, 1864.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*

Notice to the Non-Conscripts.—I now have a Company of non-scripts *permanently* stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. *This Company will not be removed from this place.*

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 35-d15t

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.
VANCE, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that after March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherwise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20 JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Sec'y.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.—All the Furniture connected with the BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL, in the city of Petersburg, is offered for sale, consisting of about eighty Beds, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, and everything usually in use in a first class city hotel; also an Omnibus, Baggage Wagon and Horses. All will be sold privately, and if not so disposed of, will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March—sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

The house will be rented for the balance of the year.

The Bollingbrook Hotel is in every respect one of the most convenient public houses in the State, and a rare opportunity is offered in this property

JOSEPH HARRISS,
35-d4t. Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—TEN BALES OF GOOD COTTON. Apply to
31 2-6t*. J. McKIMMON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

JOURDAN & MOSES, Tanners, are receiving hides daily to tan and finish, for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half, giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh, and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout. 33-d1w

JOB WORK

Of all kinds will be neatly executed at this office, with [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS and Banks are requested to draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant, will be funded in 4 per cent. Confederate States bonds, and paid to said depositors.
31 2-3t.* W. H. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act for the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, vice H. C. Jones, removed, hereby cautions the public from transacting any business with H. C. Jones as Receiver. Any person having any business with the Receiver, will address me at Mosely Hall, N. C.
31 2-6t. C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

COTTON CARDS.

400 pair of Whittemore's No. 10 Cards at $100 or $4 in specie.

Owing to the depreciation of the currency, I have increased my price for Cards to $100 in the present currency.

They are on leather and of the best quality. These cards are for sale by J. L. Terrell at Clarksville Junction; A. D. Ellis, Franklinton; J. M. Towles, and Creech & Litchford, Raleigh. Orders will be received by Elder N. A. Purefoy, Warrenton. Any person who will send me $100 in currency by the 27th of March, to Forestville, N. C., will receive a pair of cards by Express. After the 27th of March, the price will be $75 in the new currency, or its equivalent in the old.

J. S. PUREFOY.
Forestville, N. C., Feb. 1864. 34-4t.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer.

50 Hands Wanted.—We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL, at Greensboro', or E. P. JONES, at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.
30-d12t

The Bingham School.

Tuition to the end of the current term,	$150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets)	100

All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
25-12td* Oaks, Orange, N. C

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,
29-d2w President.

$300 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by *some* white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.

23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

Notice

WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY.

Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two horse Wagon, and other property.

The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to arrive J. K & M. H. PINNIX.
Thomasville, Feb. 24, 1864.—32 dot

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34 1m. C. M. FARRISS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, in the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-td.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-vember 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Past.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act. The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh N. C.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano.
Apply at this Office. an 19tf

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. CO.
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 3tawts

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY CO.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., March 2nd, 1864.

BOOKS are open at this office for further subscription to the capital stock of this Company.

All Stockholders will call at this office and pay in the amount of subscriptions.

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
Office over Messrs. Rankin & Martin, South of Market Street.
March 5th. 34-5t*

Office C. S. Depository,
TARBORO', N. C., March 4, 1864.

TO enable the people in Eastern North Carolina more conveniently to fund their money under the late Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has established a Depository of the Treasury at this place.

Until the 1st day of April next, all non-interest bearing Treasury notes, above the denomination of five dollars, may be funded at par.

W. M. PIPPEN,
34 7t Depositary

Annual Meeting.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. Secretary.
24 3tawdt3m

Special Notice.

THE undersigned, as Superintendent of the Forest Manufacturing Company, (Paper Mills,) will pay the best prices for Raw Cotton, (slightly damaged preferred,) old rope, bagging, paper shavings, and clean cotton rags, white or colored. Any person who has any of the above stock will do well to address me at once.

THOS. C. THACKSTON,
Supt. F. M. Company.
32-d5t* Forestville, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX,
32-12t Thomasville, N. C.

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres

Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. S. CANNON.
Raleigh, March 2, 1864.—32-dtf

$3000 REWARD

WILL be paid for a Trunk lost on the North Carolina Railroad last week—between Charlotte and Raleigh: or $150 will be paid for any information that may lead to its recovery.

Address, D. M. CLARK,
Ass't Surgeon C. S. A.,
32-d5t Box 1534, Richmond, Va.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold for cash, in the town of Henderson, on the 10th inst. TWENTY HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO, all sound and in good condition. The Tobacco will be sold by sample after inspection. THOS. H MORROW.
32-d7t

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

JOBWORK

Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.— The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS.
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hos-pitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regularly appointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
18-3aw4t Medical Director.

Office Southern Express Company, Ral.eigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
18-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Au.gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agents of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18 1m

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2.

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled* Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order. S. COOPER.
28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82. Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 8. Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup't.
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Confederate States of America, Engi-neer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

——— [Seal.]

Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20,-1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Proof.

We do not think Mr. Holden and his co-adjutors are aware of how strong a case the Government can make against them. Let us see:

He has denounced to the soldiers the government they are serving, as a despotism fast hastening to subvert their rights, and destroy their freedom, and sacrifice their families. That desertions from the army have resulted from this teaching.

That he has disclosed to the enemy, by the publication of meetings, circulars of others, and his own editorials, a serious hostility to our Government, and an undue desire for peace to be obtained by wholly illegitimate means.

That he has announced the right of the State to refuse submission to the constitutional acts of Government, even to secession from the Confederacy—and has urged the call of a Convention, threatening the Government in certain contingencies to carry this right into execution.

That he has proposed to the army, and the people, to disrupt the Confederacy, to forsake a portion of our Confederate allies and give them over to the enemy, by abandoning Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia—thereby disaffecting the soldiers of those States, exciting their apprehensions, and endangering their allegiance.

That he has expressly stated to private individuals, that the object of this Convention was to make terms with the enemy, by a separation from the Confederacy.

That an official, one of his most strong advocates, who holds a high office in the State, has stated the above to be the intention of the proposed Convention—and that he was for secession, and for the Convention for that purpose.

That he and this official have sought to operate upon persons in this (Wake) county, to get up meetings for this purpose, and that both of them have, to soldiers, denounced the prosecution of the war, denounced the Government, and stated that the only way to get peace was by the "separate action of North Carolina in Convention."

Is Mr. Holden retentive of every word he has uttered—every line he has written? Are his coadjutors? Are they unmindful of the danger of these intended combinations? Do they forget that the Government has access to information? That in their own counsels they may be betrayed—that there may be even a stronger case in the possession of the Government than that which we have stated?

If they have a conscience satisfied of its own clear purpose—if they are fearless of investigation. If they still, after thought and reflection, shall continue, for selfish and party ends, to stir up dissensions, awaken strife, and keep alive agitation:

If they, still seeing the well-grounded apprehensions of the loyal citizens of this State, of other States, and of the Government, are determined to brave an issue and measure strength with our people and the authorities—then Mr. Holden will continue in his course, and his coadjutors will stand up to him.

But, if calm reflection, an observation of all the points, more thorough information, shall satisfy them of the impolicy, the injurious tendency, and the great hazard to the public welfare of their continued agitation—then Mr. Holden will in a manly and patriotic manner withdraw, and confessing his error will reunite his abilities and devotion in support of the National cause.

A future of well-directed effort to sustain, advance and encourage the success of the nation, will go a long way to efface the past—and a name on the roll of honor, as a useful defender of the country, will be a heritage richer than the diamonds of Golconda—more precious than all the posts of distinction though they were laid successive at his feet.

Illustration.

The present attitude of Mr. Holden towards Gov. Vance, reminds us of an incident that either fell under our observation, or that we have heard, or read about, we are not sure which:

Happening to pass a house on the side of a street in ——, the person passing was attracted by an unusual noise indoors; whereupon he stopped and, knocking at the door, which was ajar, it opened, and he discovered a very tall, stout woman, and a short, thick man, who turned out to be *husband and wife*, engaged in actual pugilistics. The stout woman had the short man's head under her arm, with his neck bent and slightly squeezed, as appeared from the red and plethoric caste of his countenance—and she was pummeling him severely;—while the short man was striking about wildly. The gentleman, who was a modest man, was thunder-struck at the sight, and immediately apologized, saying—"Ah! I hope I don't intrude; I only meant to ask, who keeps house?" "Bedad," said the short man with a thick, choked accent—"that's what we're a trying now; and its rather agin me, as you may discover."

The gentleman not feeling particularly interested in the result, left the parties to their amusement.

Public Sentiment.

We shall publish as they are received, the sentiments of the Press on the Speech of Governor Vance, and as indicative of the course of parties in the coming campaign for Governor of North Carolina.

We have already published from the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro Patriot the opinions of those journals. They are highly favorable to Governor Vance and are valuable to him as coming from the organs of true Conservative sentiment in the State. The Observer, as a political paper, has always commanded a wide circulation, and been the exponent of the intelligence of his party in the State. It has become a journal of much more extended influence, by reason of its wise and patriotic course during the progress of the war.

We publish to-day an article on the same subject from the Wilmington Journal. Great importance attaches to this expression, because the Journal reflects the sentiment, without doubt, of that entire party which Mr. Holden has been in the habit of denominating "Destructive"—but which ought more properly to have been called the Confederate party.

The article is carefully worded, and is of much significance. It commits no one as a partizan of either candidate, and recognizing Governor Vance in his true light, as the *leader* of a political party who has made war upon it and its friends, it offers no hope to him, except that in the absence of any other candidate, it will prefer his position to that of Mr. Holden.

For our own part, we think the contest will be narrowed down to a struggle between palpable and dangerous disloyalty on the one side, and patriotism and loyalty on the other. The party which has been called "destructive," original secessionists," will have much to forgive, but its intense love of country may induce it to join in the support of a true man, how much soever a political opponent, if thereby it may advance the cause of the Confederacy.

The Rams.

A later arrival from Europe, brings the intelligence that Lord Derby had attacked the policy of Earl Russell, in seizing the iron clads, and attributed the action of the Government to the Yankee menaces. This foreshadowing assault from the opposition in England, is the most favorable omen since the war. Last July, when Roebuck's motion pended, no move at all favorable to us had been made by Lord Derby. Indeed, his very slight demonstrations were rather the other way. Now, the whole course of the opposition on the American question is significant, and to us hopeful.

From the day that the venerable Pontiff addressed his noble letter of sympathy to the *President of the Confederate States*, a stronger, more wide-spread, and more valuable sympathy has inclined towards us in Europe. We retain our conviction expressed last fall, that the Alexandra case will be decided finally in favor of the ship. That the iron clads of Mr. Laird will be released—that we shall be recognized by Mexico and afterwards by Europe, and that all this will occur, by the first of June, unless we meet with some great disaster.

The way to guard against this, is to place every man in the service, who is not more useful at home. The soldiers and the soldier's families are looking anxiously to the Governor, on whom rests the responsibility to enforce this necessity, for the desired action. The prospect of recognition, affords no occasion for relaxing our own efforts. On the contrary, it urges to renewed and more earnest action, for it would be madness to hazard so important an advantage, by indifference or neglect. Put soldiers in the field, and our cause is safe.

Mexico.

We see from our exchanges that the future Emperor of Mexico will not wait for the formality of a vote of the Mexican people. He accepts the successors—the submission of the country—and the necessities of the case, as sufficient bases for its immediate action. Hence he has commenced to arrange his departure and is expected to reach his destination by the 22nd of this month. He will find Mr. Preston there.

In the mean time, the powers of Europe are combining to make representations to stop the war in the Duchies.

The Russell ministry is tottering in England under the blows of Derby and D'Israeli. The Alexandra case is again decided favorable, and the foreign enlistment act must be amended or the Rams must come out.

In the meantime our Government is pressing with vigor to fill the army—and the campaign has opened with an uninterrupted flow of success to our arms—and disaster and defeat to the enemy.

THOSE SHAD—AN UNCONDITIONAL BREAKFAST.—Many thanks to Mr. T. A. Granger, of Goldsboro', for that fine pair of SHAD received on Monday morning. They were excellent—fresh, nice and white, and not caught at Newbern. We can enjoy them without taking any oath of allegiance or promising to drink no sam-show, or to behave ourselves with propriety.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.—We learn that twenty-two prisoners made their escape from the train on Sunday night, *en route* from Richmond South. They will probably pass themselves off as Union emissaries, and the loyal public should be on their guard, and watch out for all such characters. They will be engaged in mischief, and their arrest should be especially looked after.

[For The Confederate.

The movement on foot in this State, for the calling a Convention, are to true and loyal men a source of the deepest anxiety and concern. After calm and dispassionate consideration, we are compelled to believe, that those who are urging a Convention are fatally bent on mischief; and that the fixed and determined purpose of those who inaugurated the movement, is to withdraw the State from the Confederacy—and thus place themselves in a position to treat with the Lincoln Government for a return to the same.

Those who live beyond the limits of the State even can come to no other conclusion. It is not pretended or even hinted at by the friends and advocates of a Convention, that their object is to amend our State Constitution, with any reference to our domestic politics. No such pretext is put forward. So that even if they were silent as to their purpose, their choosing a period of war and revolution to agitate the call of a Convention, can have no other rational interpretation, than that the object is to bring influences to bear upon our present relation growing out of this very war and revolution, which exclusively monopolize the public attention.

But those of us who are on the spot, who have an opportunity of witnessing the influences at work, and who know something of the political status of the men who are most active in this Convention movement—we are not left to conjecture as to the object and purpose of these men. Any man of ordinary understanding, on reading the newspapers in the State that advocate a Convention, can not fail to see the end aimed at, is severance of the State from the Confederacy. Although these presses do not openly avow that their purpose is to withdraw from the Confederacy—yet it is notorious, that they publish with commendatory notice, labored communications, trying to prove that the Confederate government is oppressive and despotic; and that the only hope of the people of the State is in North Carolina taking the exclusive management of her affairs into her own hands. Whilst these journals may not directly advocate secession from the Confederacy, and reconstruction with our enemies, yet their editorials teem with complaint and censure against the Confederate Government in all its departments; denouncing it as cruel, arbitrary and oppressive, and evidently laboring to excite and arouse the angry passions of our people against that Government of their choice, in defence of which so much blood has been shed, and for which North Carolina herself has made such immense sacrifices of life and treasure.

There is one fact which cannot be ignored, and which is pregnant with instruction to those who regard the speaking of the mouth as incative of the feelings with which the heart is full. The earnest and open-mouthed advocacy of a Convention is, in the main, confined to those who have habitually denounced the men whom they designate as the original secessionists who brought on the war—who have complained of the war as wrongfully commenced on our part—who have stigmatized the measures for its vigorous prosecution as overbearing and tyrannical—and who have ever been prophets of evil forboding, in regard to the final result. On the other hand, those who have ever regarded the secession of the State, and the war consequent thereon, as forced upon us by an inevitable necessity—who insist on an untiring and determined prosecution of the war as the only means of saving us from a fate worse than death—and who have ever advised a loyal submission to measures apparently harsh, yet indispensable to the salvation of the country—all such are, to a man, opposed to this agitation of a Convention, and regard it as fraught with evils indescribable.

In this State a Convention can only be called constitutionally, by a two—thirds vote in both Houses of the General Assembly. The advocates of a Convention here find a difficulty. They can't get a two thirds vote in both Houses: Hence they propose by a simple majority vote, to put the question to a vote of the people of the State. And in the act providing for putting the question to popular vote, their plan will, no doubt, be, to provide all the appliances for an election of delegates, and the meeting of the Convention, in case there should be a majority vote in favor of a Convention. But suppose such an act passed, such a vote taken, and a majority of those voting, to vote in favor of a Convention. Such a majority would no doubt appear on the poll books; for I take it for granted the loyal opponents of this movement would refuse to go to the polls. What would such a vote be worth, even admitting a majority of the entire vote of the whole people of the State to be in favor of it? It would amount to just nothing at all. It would be a mere *brutum fulmen*. It would be a proceeding not only not sanctioned by the constitution of the State but directly in opposition to it. There is no such principle recognized in our constitution, or pervading our institutions; as that a mere numerical majority shall be empowered to change our fundamental law; or to fix or alter our political status, for the future. The very idea of a "constitution," in the American sense of the term, is antagonistic to such a principle. A Convention assembled under such circumstances, would have no more legal power or authority, than a town meeting. Its acts and decres would not only be void—but as far as they might come in conflict with the established order of things, they would be insurrectionary, if attempted to be enforced; and as far as they might infringe upon our present confederate relations, they would be counter-revolutionary and treasonable.

Our Confederate constitution recognizes the right and duty of the Confederate Government to interpose in a State, to suppress "insurrection," as well as to "repel invasion." The insurrection here mentioned, evidently means insurrection against the local State Government or authorities. An attempt to enforce the decrees of a Convention called under such circumstances as I have alluded to, *would be* insurrection against the State as now constituted and organized. The State was placed in her present confederate relation, by a unanimous vote of a Convention, constitutionally called, whose decree was cordially acquiesced in by her people. Any forcible attempt to change that relation by a *bogus* Convention, would involve, in the first place, treason against North Carolina—for we now have a constitutional provision, adopted by the late Convention, defining treason against the State. If the Confederate Government should interpose, as in duty bound, to aid in the suppression of such insurrection, then a forcible resistance of the Confederate authority, would involve treason against the Confederate Government. The right and duty of the Confederate Government to interpose in putting down insurrection in a State in a time of peace—where only the interests of the State are in jeopardy—are patent and unquestionable. How much more clear is that right, how much more binding that duty, in time of war and revolution; when such insurrection, if unchecked, is likely to put in jeopardy, not only the interest of the State itself, but of the whole Confederacy of States, of which it is a member.

It is right and proper we should say, that we do not believe that *all* who talk in favor of a Convention, are disposed to reconstruction with the Yankee government, or in favor of withdrawing from the Confederacy. Many, *very many*, have been deluded by the leading Convention agitators into the belief, that a proposition for peace, coming from a State acting in its sovereign capacity, would be favorably entertained by the Lincoln Government, even on the basis of acknowledging our independence. Thus, the earnest desire of our people for peace, (which we all feel, and for which all good people pray, when it can be had consistently with honor and freedom) has been abused and perverted, by cunning and mischievous men to the furtherance of factious aims and objects. Another portion of the people, who are honest and true at heart, but who are credulous and unsuspecting, have been misled by the artful device—that by treating for peace now, with the Lincoln Government, they will be able to secure their slave property—whereas, if the war continues, slavery must inevitably perish as an institution, and they will lose their property forever. It is useless to combat the absurdity of these treacherous propositions. They are not put forth openly, but covertly and slyly, as appeals to personal avarice and selfishness; therefore, a public refutation of them is not called for.

If these Convention agitators were accessible to the voice of reason and argument, we would appeal to their sober judgment, and ask them to reflect. But they seem bent on destruction—either the destruction of their country, or themselves. As long as the weapons of their warfare are abuse and denunciation of those who differ with them, and appeals to the sordid and selfish passions of the human heart; calm reflection and fair argument are not to be expected of them.—Many of the leaders seem to have "counted the cost" of the tendency of their course.—They know they have already gone so far, that, in case we succed in this great struggle for human rights, they will be marked and remembered. Among them, are men of intelligence. They can't be ignorant of the issue they are tendering and hastening to a crisis with the Confederate Government, and the other States composing that Government. They must see and know, that the Confederate Government, whilst it might be disposed, so far as the interests of the State alone are concerned, to abstain from all interference, and ignore these local movements—yet, when the influence of this movement on the general cause is considered—the moral effect on the struggle at large—the encouragement it must hold out to the common enemy—its depressing influence on our gallant men in the army, and the loyal and true men out of the army—must see, that the Confederate Government cannot, it dare not, allow this project to go on until it culminates in a disruption of the Confederacy, and in reducing North Carolina to the condition of Maryland and Kentucky.

[*To be Concluded to-morrow.*]

Congratulatory Orders of Gen. Polk.

HEADQUARTERS, DEMOPOLIS, Ala., February 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

The Lieutenant-General commanding offers his congratulations to the army on the successful termination of the campaign just closed.

The cheerfulness with which the troops have borne the fatigues and inconveniences of the march, and their ready acquiescence in the orders directing their movements, have entitled them to the highest commendation. To the firmness and good conduct of the men and the skill and judgment of their officers in checking the enemy's march, the Commanding General is indebted for securing the public stores and depriving the enemy of the use of the railroads and other facilities for foraging and subsistence. The concentration of our cavalry on his column of cavalry from West Tennessee, formed the turning point of the campaign. That concentration broke down his only means of subsisting his infantry. His column was defeated and routed, and his whole force compelled to make a hasty retreat. Never did a grand campaign, inaugurated with such pretension, terminate more ingloriously. With a force three times that which was opposed to its advance, they have been defeated and forced to leave the field with a loss of men, small arms and artillery. Both of their columns are retreating before the squadrons of our pursuing cavalry.

The Lieutenant General commanding offers his grateful thanks to the whole army, and trusts that this opening campaign of the new year may be an earnest of the successes which await us in the future.

By command of Lieut-Gen. POLK.

THOS. M. JACK, A. A. Gen.

YANKEE VILLAINY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Register recounts many of the outrages perpetrated by the Yankee soldiery during their occupation of East Tennessee.

We quote the following;

Splendid mansions of Southern men have been made but barns and commissaries. Their splendid furniture, bed and wearing material, has been wrested from them. Many opulent families have not a blanket nor a bed quilt. I will relate one instance of Federal tyranny. Whilst Knoxville was invested by Gen. Longstreet, Foster the present commander of the enemy's forces in East Tennessee, was quartered in Tazewell. He went to the dwelling of Mr. Blackburn, a prominent Southern citizen of that place, and forced his family into one small room. He then ordered his horses to be put in the dining room, where he kept them during his stay in the village. His staff drew their pistols on her daughter, a lady of very delicate health, which resulted in a very severe spell of sickness, from which she will never recover, being now at the point of death.

FROM EAST TENNNESSEE.—The Bristol Gazette of yesterday states positively that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville, and passengers by the western cars yesterday evening, directly from Greenville, confirm this report. The Gazette expresses the opinion that in a week the great battle for the mastery in East Tennessee will have been fought, or the Yankees will have retreated.

There is a report of another considerable capture of Yankees, by Gen. Jones, near Cumberland Gap, on Saturday last. The Gazette mentions this report, but does not give the number of prisoners. We understand from passengers that between 200 and 300 were taken. They are said to have been captured in an attack made by Gen. Jones on Cumberland Gap.—*Lynch. Repub.*

SINGPORE, JANUARY 4.—The Alabama left this port on the 24th ultimo and afterwards in the Straits of Malacca, burned the British ship Martahan, for Moulmein, and American ships Sonora and Highlander.

The distance from Singapore to Amoy is some 2000 miles, and Captains Baker and Ranlett, both old and experienced China shipmasters, state that it would be impossible for the Alabama to reach Amoy in nine days, in the face of heavy monsoon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Alabama.

DEMOPOLIS March 6.

One hundred and twenty one prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest's command above Okolona, were brought here to-day.

From Sherman's Lines.

MERIDIAN, March 6.

Sherman was reported at Canton on Wednesday last. The cavalry were fighting on all sides. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman in going through the country, issued an order that his men must rob the people of subsistence, which was effectually done. The Yankees took a large number of negroes. This section of the country is perfectly impoverished, wherever the enemy has been. The telegraph is working as far west as Morton, being repaired to former western terminus.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, March 7.

Saturday morning Holmes' brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold and drove them from their position. We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners. It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was intended as a grand attack—the enemy were much surprised to find Johnston in such force. No present signs of movement on the part of the Yankees.

A Special to the Appeal, dated Macon, Miss. 6th, says the Yankees are all across Big Black,—burned nothing but some cotton, captured and carried off three officers, injured the Mississippi, Central Railroad, and carried off many negroes. They destroyed provisions wherever found, and burned many houses in the country, and the railroads running from above within a few miles of Canton.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., March 7.

The statement of the Yankee journals of the 3d inst., about Custer's performances, are greatly exaggerated. The true version is this: Burnt three flour mills, the bridges near Charlottesville were blown up, one caisson, [not six.] did not surprise the cavalry camp, did not get fifty prisoners; was whipped away by Brailwait's battery. Stuart's horse artillery was unsupported. Our loss in killed and wounded not over twelve. Stole probably 300 horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms. All quiet.

From Richmond and Suffolk.

RICHMOND, March 7.

At auction to-day, Confederate five year bonds opened at 113; closed 102½. Five hundred dollar bonds, one hundred million loan, due 1881, brought 120. All securities declined, most of those offered have been withdrawn. Bank stocks sold at an average decline of fifteen dollars.

Gold 23 for one. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided specie subject to tax in kind five per cent.

The decision in the *habeas corpus* case rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day, fully affirming the constitutionality of the conscription acts, and act abolishing exempting persons who had furnished substitutes. All the Judges concurred.

News was received to-day of the capture of two Yankee steamers by a small party of cavalry. Further particulars deemed inexpedient at present. The Petersburg Express to-day states that Suffolk had been occupied by Confederate troops several days.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, March 7.

A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear, near Bald Head, early yesterday morning. No further news from her. Our batteries struck a blockader on Saturday evening three times—supposed to be the same one.

IS THY SERVANT A DOG, THAT HE SHOULD DO THIS GREAT THING?"—Such was the exclamation of Hazael when the prophet of Samaria told him of the evil deeds he would commit. Hazael did not know himself. He did commit the enormities, the bare mention of which excited his indignation.

Our readers will remember that in November last we saw—though "neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet"—that the Standard, whilst professing to be the exclusive champion of Gov. Vance—so much so that it even denied that the Observer was his friend—was at that very moment paving the way to bring out opposition to Gov. Vance. The Standard of course denied our inference from its course. But behold the result! By a dispatch to the North Carolinian this morning, we find that this same Wm. W Holden, Editor of the Standard and exclusive friend of Gov. Vance, has announced *himself* a candidate for the office of Governor against this same Gov. Vance! "Is thy servant a dog?"—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Northern papers do not hesitate to declare that the seat of war has been removed from South Carolina to Florida. The correspondent of the New York World gives a glowing description of the preparation at Hilton Head for the grand conquest of Florida, and says that on the morning of the 4th nearly eleven thousand troops, including some batteries, embarked on the steamers. The writer thinks the force hardly large enough to overrun the whole of Florida, and "bring back the State to her old position among the galaxy of stars" But, says he: "The portion of Florida which may be easily, and perhaps bloodlessly held, contained at least the tenth part of the inhabitants which may cast their suffrages for the President, and so, in the capacity of a State, according to the new order of things, help to elect him for another term.

We call attention to the notice of a dividend of 15 per cent. declared by the Bank of Cape Fear, payable in the currency as now ruling, on the 15th of this month. This lage dividend is without doubt declared at this time to enable the stockholders to fund the amount in the 4 per cent. bonds, availiable for the payment of the tax laid by the recent Tax Bill on shares held in Banks and all other incorporated companies. Would it not be well that all joint stock companies whether incorporated or not, (for the tax bill reaches shares in all such companies,) if they have the means, should provide for the tax on their respective shares by a like or sufficient dividend, payable at a time when their shares-holders can purchase the desired bonds.

In answer to some inquiries on the subject, we state that we cannot receive club subscribers at less than our regular rates.

AN ARMY BAKE OVEN.—One of the greatest discomforts of the soldier is the want of well baked bread. A remedy for this is probably now in the power of the Government. An oven was some time ago captured from the Yankee army on the Potomac which baked bread for 6,000 men. It so happened that Mr. Lapsley, the New York inventor, was in Richmond when the captured oven was brought there. He has since improved upon it, and operated it on Friday and Saturday last at the Spottswood Hotel, in presence of the Secretary of War and other spectators. It baked hard bread in 14 minutes, biscuit in 10 minutes, and loaf bread in 35 minutes. It has 5 pans, baking 32 loaves each, or about 300 per hour. The bread is of most excellent quality. The machine is in the shape of a wagon, and is carried about with the army on wheels as one of the wagons.

What vast additions to the comforts of our soldiers can be made by these bakers, and shoe shops, and soap manufactories, and such like conveniences, attached to every brigade.

By the way, speaking of soap, a friend informs us that he obtained from the Observer a recipe for making the article which is worth a dozen years' subscription. It is simply strong ley and rosin, boiled together till of the proper consistency. Not a particle of grease is necessary. His family was thus supplied with an excellent soap all last year—excellent, as his own faultless shirt bosom showed. If salt were not so dear, an addition of a proper proportion of that would make "bar turpentine soap."—*Fay. Obs.*

THE YANKEE DRAFT.—The Richmond Examiner copies from thirteen leading newspapers in New York, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, New Haven, Troy, Utica, Lockport, Buffalo and Springfield, paragraphs condemnatory of the draft for 500.000 men, fixed by Lincoln to come off on the 10th instant. It is objected to as more than the country can stand, as unexected, as utterly contradicting the abolitionist cry of "the rebellion being on its last legs," "the rebel armies melting away, deserting, &c.," as "the natural fruit of the amnesty proclamation and the confiscation measures" The government is plainly told that "it would be much better to end the war by a little common sense and a faithful adherence to the Constitution."

The systematic deception of the people in Yankee land is well exhibited in a letter published in New York, professing to have been written in "Charleston Harbor, Feb. 20," in which we find the following, among other marvelous stories:

"The late Charleston papers indicate the most abject misery in the city. We have a constant and steady stream of deserters coming in, varying in number from four to ten daily. The majority of them from North Carolina, but almost every State is also represented."

We see the Charleston papers, and read them carefully, but have failed to find these "indications of abject misery." And as for the deserters, there has not been, we believe, a North Carolina soldier at Charleston, since Gen. Clingman's brigade left there, two or three months before the date of this lying letter.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

New Advertisements.

Stray Notice.—Taken up by Russell Callis, living at Health Seat, 6 miles East of Oxford on the Henderson road, four Cows and one Calf, marked and described as follows:

One pied Cow, no-horned, and calf; Cow aged 10 or 12. One no-horned pied Heifer; no ear mark, 3 years old. Two horned red Cows, aged respectively 6 and 8 years.

Three of the Cows bear the following marks: swallow-fork in the right ear, crop and underkeal in the left. R. J. MITCHELL, Ranger of Granville.

Oxford, March 5th, 1864. 36-d3t.

On Sale.—About 12000 lbs. of No. 1 Smoking Tobacco, handsomely put up in papers and papers in boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. Cunniggim, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.

35-d6t* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address WM. M. SMITH,

39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co., TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1864.

All outstanding Checks, given by me, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as expressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency.

46-d2tw1t J. W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

To the Voters of Orange County.—It is hereby announced that CAPT. J. W. LATTA'S friends have concluded to run his name at the pending election for a seat in the House of Commons. If any man in our community is worthy of the confidence of the citizens, it surely is Capt Latta, for it is certain that no man has evinced more determined zeal and patriotism in this revolutionary struggle than he. From the getting up of his Company to the present time he has stood manfully to his post without showing a shadow of flinching. In the camp his manly bearing, consistent spirit and rigid attention to duty, has won for him both respect and the highest confidence of officers and men; and we say that when offices of high responsibility have to be filled, that it is due to ourselves that we fill them with true men—those whose former acts speak for themselves, and not with those who have yet to be tried—especially men who have hitherto stood back, taking no part nor hand in this bloody war, but rather avoiding it by all manner of means. The citizens owe such men no patronage.

Capt. Latta is an able-bodied man, so are the other candidates; ergo, that can be nothing against him. He has been at the wheel ever since the commencement of the struggle, and his friends intend to try to elect him and give him a little resting spell from the arduous duties of the active campaign; and if he should fortunately be elected, it will leave a vacancy that probably one of his opponents could fill if they should then be at all inclined ot fight. Our noble Chief Executive was taken right out of the front ranks by his friends and put in his chair, and why may we not do so again in the case of Capt. Latta? Come out, fellow-countrymen, and let us place a good and tried soldier in our Legislature

MANY CITIZENS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ORANGE COUNTY:—I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending election. I have not had an opportunity of meeting with you since the commencement of the war, but I presume my position is well known. Should you see proper to elect me on the 18th of March, I will serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability. J. W. LATTA.

36-d3t*